Week's Doings at the National Capital.

THE GRANT RELICS. The Grant memorial relies will soon be taken charge of by the National Museum and stored away for exhibition. The exhibit case will be made of heavy French plate glass, handsomely set in stained wood, and a careful watch will be kept over it.

CARRYING THE MAILS.

The Second Assistant Postmaster-General has completed his general adv rtisement inviting proposals for carrying the mails on all star and steamboat routes in the States of Ohio, In-June 30, 1891. The a gregate number of star and steamboat routes in these States is 3,671.

"BANDS OFE." The Acting Secretary of the Treasury has issued a circular calling the attention of all officers and employes of the Treasury Departwarning Federal officials against interference in polities. The circular contains no instructions or orders, but simply calls attention to the President's order, which is printed therein in full. The Postmaster-General has inserted the President's order in the new editions of the Postal Guide, and commends it to the thoughtful attention of all Postmasters and other Department employes.

AN HARSTRATION OF RED TAPE. The following, which is true, fairly illustrates the mysteries of the "red tape" man-

The total of the public debt remaining unpaid is \$1,737,395,537. It from this be deducted the cash in the Tressury and other available assets the net debt is \$1,379,176-580. The debt decreased \$1,910,009 in Auby the Treasurer's general account, is \$474,-270,652. The following is a comparative statement of the receipts and expenditures of the United States for August :

Customs,	20.771,570 59 9,607,554 83	Aug., 1885, \$17,389,418, 52 9,071,083,39 1,703,758,84
Total		

7.775 033 37 10.077.955 05 1,500,247,55 2,060,168 71 Total ...

PAYING MR. IRVING'S DEBT. It would make even more peaceful the rest of Washington Irving's bones if they could realize the alacrity with which the people of this country are putting their hands in their pockets and paying, over and over again, the lebt of three cents which has stood against Mr. Irving on the books of the Treasury since 1847, when his accounts as M nister to Spain were settled. The fact of the indebtedness was made known by the recent publication of balances due to and from the Government. The first to Kittanning, Pa. Her inclosure of three cents was accepted to balance the account. It was duly entered in the big ledger, and a receipt was sent to her. But the returns continue to come in. The two following have been re-

CORRY, PA., Sept. 1, 1886, MANNING, Secretary of the U. S. Treasury, Wash-

DEAR SIR: I see by the inclosed newspaper clipping that our dear old Washington Irving, of world-wide fame, owes our Nation three (3) cents. I berein send that amount in U. S. P.-O. stamps, and also a piece of red tape to insure a speedy cancellation of Irving's debts. With all due honors, SMITH.

COLUMBUS, O., Aug. 31, '86, Hon. D. MANNING, Secretary of the Treasury. DEAR SILE: By reading the newspapers I am informed of the fact that Washington Irving was a debtor on the books of your office in the amount of three cents. Please find inclosed the sum necessary to balance the account. I cannot consent that one who has by his pen given me so much pleasure and profit shall rest under the imputation of being a debtor to the Government under which he lived. I inclose stamp for return of receipt,

I have the honor to be, etc., ASBLEY B. ROBINSON. The three-cent piece sent by Mr. Robinson will be returned to him, the debt having been already canceled. The other letter being evicase except to cover the money into the Treas-

POPULARITY OF POSTAL NOTES.

The postal notes are increasing in their sales throughout the country, and if this be taken as a criterion they are gaining in popularity. These notes were introduced in pursuance of what seemed to be a general demand from all parts of the country for some method of transmitting small sums through the mails without being compelled to use postage-stamps or money. This demand increased when the shinplasters were withdrawn from circulation. Under the present system any sum from one cent to \$4.99 | til it is confined between the limestone beds can be sent through the mails, and one piece of paper can be used for any one of these amounts. Since Sept. 3, 1883, when the notes were first issued, the number used has steadily increased. For the year ending June 30, 1885, the number issued was 5,000,000, which was an increase over the 10 months of the previous year of 14 per cent. Instead of interfering with the money orders, they have taken an entirely new field, and both systems work well

The Postunasters at first did not understand the system and a very common error was to punch out the wrong numbers, mistakes which of course had to be corrected by the Department. Now that they have become familiar with the notes such mistakes are less frequent. In most cities these notes are sent by the banks receiving them to the Clearing-house, where they are cashed by the Government, and a settlement is effected each day. In large cities, especially in the West, where the character of the business is such that large numbers of these notes are received, the merchants simply deposit the postal notes, along with their cash and checks, in the bank and are credited with the cash. In this way they are no more trouble than the actual cash. The risk of their trouble than the actual cash. The risk of their trouble than the actual cash. The risk of their trouble than the actual cash. The risk of their trouble than the actual cash. The risk of their trouble t falling into improper hands is not great. If are hanged. If they die you die with them. Revenge A number of Greenbackers, Knights of Labor, there is anything suspicious in the person precenting such a note the payment is refused until the Postmaster is satisfied that it is all right.

THE SHOCK AT THE CAPITAL. The carthquake shock was very marked in | will be blown to atoms. Washington. The first tremor was felt at a few One thousand sympathizers with Spies, Par- the sentence being specially denounced as too minutes before 10 o'clock, and was followed by sons and the other convicted Anarchists held a severe. A National Delegate Convention of city, were large swamps, which have been much more violent one 10 minutes later. The meeting to protest against the verdict and to the new party will meet in Cincinnati Feb. 22, quaking was so alarming that hundreds of per- take up a collection to aid in further efforts to 1887. sons in a panicky condition made their way save their comrades. Twenty policemen in Ex-Congressman Brewer, of New Jersey, was from buildings to the street. At Albaugh's citizens' clothes and several detectives were in Washington last week. He said: "Probi-Opera House a large audience sat enjoying the present. The speakers were careful not to ex- bition is going to be the most important factor "Mascotte." The first quake was noticed by ceed what they thought the safety limit. One in our State election this Fall, and the diffimany, but caused no excitement. When the orator proposed three cheers for Spies. The culty now is that neither party seems aware of principal shock came the effect was instanta- Chairman ruled this out of order. The cheers | the strength of this new opponent. It is usemeous. Most of the audience sprang to their were given nevertheless. A large portion of less to deny that both Republicans and Demofeet with blanched faces, ladies uttering excla- the time was devoted to denunciation of the crats are worried as to the outlook, and a very mations of fear. A loose chair occupied by a press for its course during the late trial. The careful estimate will have to be made before heavy man in the gallery was tilted so much | collection amounted to \$120. that it broke and the man fell to the floor. This added to the alarm and the crowd was on

the verge of what threatened to be a serious Department, was sitting with some friends in | cently. About a year ago John McCarthy swal- | the probabilities are that he will be returned a box. He had the presence of mind to call lowed a set of artificial teeth. The passage of for another term." upon the orchestra to play, at the same time | food to the stomach was almost wholly pre- | At Columbus, O., Sept. 2, a dicided sensation assuring the frightened people that there was | vented, the patient grew emaciated and weak, | was created in political circles by the filing of a no danger. The musicians promptly responded, and it became evident that unless relief was and there being no repetition of the shaking, had he must soon die. Dr. Richardson made a E. Nisewander against the Hon. John McBride, quiet was soon restored. Many had started for transverse cut in the left side of the abdomen,

into hysterics, her loud cries contributing to the general alarm. Persons who were in the stomach replaced, the external cut being sequence he has suffered great distress of mind preserving order in the ruined city of Charlesupper part of high buildings reported the sway. | also closed with stitches. The whole operation ing so violent that they were almost thrown | was completed in 45 minutes. The patient is | and grief, to his damage in the sum of \$10,000, | The Chairman, Mr. Thomas D. Mosscrop, exfrom their chairs. Shutters rattled, floors and doing well, and his complete recovery is now for which he prays judgment. Mr. Nisewander plained that the 100 men were to go with the walls creaked and the manifestations were such | considered little less than certain. as to try the stontest perves. The operators in the Western Union Telegraph building left

at a jump. The demoralized printers in the offices of the Post and Republican threw down

their "sticks" and rushed to the street. A conference of Democratic politicians was being held at the rooms of the Congressional Committee. The earthquake broke up the meeting entirely, those present seizing their hats and evincing a desire to flee the wrath to come. In the residences some who had retired early sprang from their beds and ran out of doors to find their neighbors doing the same thing. Washington has not been so excited since Mr. Cleveland was inaugurated. Much auxiety was felt for the safety of the Washington Monument, but a careful examination shows that it sustained no injury.

A SCIENTIFIC VIEW OF THE SEA SEEPENT, For some time past very frequent views of the "sea serpent" have been had, according to the newspapers, by excited individuals, whose active imaginations have revealed this traditional monster of the deep in all sorts of picturesque forms. Prof. Gill, of the Fish Comdiana, Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, Michigan, Wis. mission, who is familiar with ancient and modconsin and Minnesota, from July 1, 1887, to ern sea-serpent literature, does not believe in the existence of any such mouster as that which is reported to be disporting itself in the Hudson Eiver. The negative evidence he says is very strong as presented to the scientific mand. The true scrpent is an air-breathing animal, and could not exist indefinitely beneath the surface of the sea. Such monsters ment to the President's order of July 14, 1886, were common in the cretaceous age of the world, and their remains are common enough in the deposits of those times, but nothing remotely resembling them is found in the deposits of later geological ages.

The sea bottoms of these later ages are in many parts of the world now above the surface and open to the inspection of geologists. If any descendants of the ancient monsters had remained alive, traces of them he thinks would assuredly be found. There are monsters of the shark family which grow to an immense length and swim with an undulatory motion agement that prevails in the Departments of which might cause them to be mistaken for the Government. Originally the name of the scrpents, but they have no power of raising County-seat of Rawlins County, Kau., was their heads above the surface and gazing about spelled Attwood-with two "t's." Some time | them as reported of the Hudson River speciago the Postmaster at that place suggested that men. Moreover, the deep-sea inhabitants of one "I" had better be dropped, and the Depart- the present age are descendants of littoral spement officials authorized the change. But the cies of former ages, the reptilian species hav-Postmaster had been commissioned to serve in | ing ceased to exist. There are, to be sure, real a town with two "t's" in as name, and in order | sea scrpents now inhabiting tropical seas to hold his position when it only had one he swimming upon the surface and sometimes had to have a new commission and file a new | climbing on shipboard, some species of which are poisonous, but they are little fellows from one to four or five feet in length.

On the other hand, Prof. Goode, also of the Fish Commission, does not wholly discredit the statement that a monster as yet unknown to science, of reptilian shape and having the power and habit of lifting its head far above the surface of the sea, may still be in existence. gust. The total cash in the Treasury, as shown He has been told by a commander of a revenue vessel for whose trustworthiness be can vouch, that a creature of this character, as large around as an ordinary stovepipe and with a head on it, once made its appearance in the vicinity of his vessel in the Pacific, raising its head far above the surface of the sea. Prof. Goode's informant was not talking "for publication," and was not the kind of man who would be likely to deceive or be deceived in such matters. From time to time captured creatures, which are reported to be sea serpents, submitted to the tests of science they uniformly prove to be abnormal specimens of familiar

IOWA'S WONDER.

An Artesian Well That Spouts 5,000,000 Gallons

a Day. freak of nature. At Belle Plain an artesian and instantly a volume of water was forced into This gradually increased in size until a stream of water fully 16 inches in diameter was formand the supply seemed inexhaustible. Two gigantic rivers were formed by this phenomenal water burst, which ran through the town at the rate of 12 miles an hour, carrying everything before them. Houses and lives were ble to divert the damaging flood an attempt | tion. was made to insert 16-inch boiler iron tubes into the well, but these were instantly blown out and forced high in the air. Finding this plan useless the terrified people attempted to fill up the aperture through which this terrible geyser was spouting its deluge. Fifteen cartloads of stone were emptied into the well, but these were forced upward as though propelled by the force of giant powder. Bags of sand were then hastily constructed and cast into the well, but these, too, were burled into the air. The Chicago & Northwestern Railroad was called upon for assistance and instantly sent a large gang of men to the rescue. The bridge gang of the Count was also called upon, but up to last reports no abatement in the flow of water was perceptible and the rushing rivers formed by it were washing the channel it had made deeper and wider, while the basin formed dently anonymous, nothing can be done in this | by this immense volume of water was spreading over the low lands in the vicinity.

The outburst is exciting general interest. A study of Iowa geology will furnish an explanation of the phenomenon. Belle Plain town is situated in the valley of the Iowa River, 20 to 30 miles south of the line of outcrop of the Hamilton group of rocks. The impervious limestone stratum dips southward at an average of 15 feet to the mile. At Belle Plain these rocks lie at a considerable depth, covered with shale, blue clay, surface drift, gravel and soil. The water trickles through the sand at the far northward, flowing down through fissures unand the superincumbent mass of impervious blue clay. The pressure from the distant fountain head is very great. The Belle Plain well was sunk through the clay and friable material to the depth of about 185 feet, and the force of the upward stream was sufficient to enlarge the aperture, breaking through the shale and blue clay and throwing out vast quantities of clay, sand and gravel. The other seven wells in Belle Plain ceased their flow when the great geyser" was struck. This indicates that there is a connection of fissures and a common fountain at the north, and it may be expected that there will in time be some decrease in the

volume of the water.

Threatening the Jurors. In Chicago many letters are being received by the officials who were instrumental in apprehending and securing the conviction of the received this letter:

is sweet.

Remarkable Surgical Operation.

A wonderful surgical operation was performed at the Massachusetts General Hospital Mr. Sevellon Brown, Chief Clerk of the State by Dr. Maurice H. Richardson, of Boston, re- to Senator Sewell by the next Legislature, but the exits, but nearly all returned to their scats | through which the man's stomach was drawn | In this petition Nisewander charges McBride and the play was resumed.

At the hotels there was much consternation for a time. A lady in the Harris House went out and then cut open, when by the insertion with having alienated the affections of his call asked the Commanders of the various Posts wife, Lucy P. Nisewander, and deprived him shie to meet "to concert measures toward equipping of the comfort of her society and aid in his do-

For fever and ague, and miasmatic discuses. their instruments and hurried down three steps | Ayor's Ague Cure is a positive remedy.

THE POLITICAL FIELD

Nominations By All Parties and Notes of the Campaign.

ILLINOIS REPUBLICANS.

The Illinois Republican State Convention met at Springfield Sept. 1. The platform declares against non-resident aliens becoming land owners; denounces free trade as a move to impoverish free labor by putting it in competition with the productions of underpaid labor in the Old World; condemns prison contract labor, and arraigns Cleveland's Administration for failing to redeem its promises. John R. Tanner, of Clay County, was nominated for State Treasurer, and Richard Edwards, of Bu-MISSOURI REPUBLICANS.

The State Convention met at Sedalia. The question of submitting a prohibition amendment to the Constitution, over which an allnight session was had, was compromised. The plank, as adopted, affirms that whenever any large number of voters petition the Legislature a change in the organic law of the State, it is the duty of that body to grant the petition. J. Illinois Republicans, Blaine of the Missouria G. Cravens, of Kansas City, was nominated for and Cleveland of the California Democrats. Supreme Judge; M. F. Butler, of Mexico, for Superintendent of Instruction, and S. W. Crawford, of Jefferson County, for Railroad Commissioner. The platform says the Democrats have shown their unfitness to rule. They have | was making a speech. not adopted a single beneficent measure in the interests of the people. They have failed to reform the tariff. The President's vetoes are consurable. The Democratic party of the State | Some Interesting Facts Concerning the Stricken is denounced for nominating ex-Confederates instead of Union men to State offices, and for permitting gross abuses in freight charges.

CALIFORNIA DEMOCRATS. The State Convention nominated Washington Bartlett, Mayor of San Francisco, for Governor; M. F. Tarpey, of Alameda, for Lieutenant-Governor; Jackson Temple, of Santa Rosa; J. F. Sullivan, of San Francisco, and Byron cancies on the Supreme Bench. The platform indorses President Cleveland's Administration; recommends the free coinage of silver; deoperative societies; demands the abrogation of the Burlingame Chinese treaty and favors legislation providing for the deportation of all for Home Rule; favors the equitable distribution of the waters of the State for irrigation be enacted for that purpose. INDIANA BEPUBLICANS.

fall into the hands of naturalists, but when | reduction in the number of working hours wherever practicable and the submission of forms, such as basking shark and the garfish. of the tariff as far as consistent with adequate protection of important industries; steady application of the surplus in the Treasury to the reduction of the National debt; the enforcement of the Civil Service law and the extension of its principles to the State administration; Iowa comes to the front with a remarkable | the creation of a State Bureau of Labor and Statistics; and the pensioning of Mexican vetwell four inches in diameter burst when the erans and of all Union soldiers and sailors sufdepth of 180 feet had been reached in boring, fering from disability. It also favors an amendment to the State Constitution permitthe air to the distance of several hundred feet. | ting colored men to form part of the State militia. It condemns anarchism and attempted political domination by the liquor league, and respond was a lady, a relative of Mr. Irving, in ed, and the upward force of this stream was favors local option as the best means of settling equal to the power of powder or dynamite. The | the liquor question. R. S. Robertson, of Allen water in buge volume spouted high in the air, | County, was nominated for Lieutentant-Governor; Chas. L. Griffin, of Lake County, for Secretary of State; Bruce Carr, for Auditor; L. T. Michener, of Shelby, for Attorney-General; Byran E. Eliott, of Marion, for Supreme Court Judge; W. L. Noble, of Wayne, for Clerk of threatened, and the citizens were appalled at the Supreme Court, and S. U. La Follette, of their impending danger. Finding it impossi- Boone, for Superintendent of Public Instruc-

CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATIONS.

4th, A. C. Davidson, Dem. (ren.); 5th, Jas. E. Cobb, Dem.; 6th, J. H. Bankhead, Dem. Connecticut-3d, Dr. John A. Rockwell, Pro. Georgia-5th, John D. Stuart, Dem.

Illinois-1st, Geo. C. Christian, Pro.; 2d, Jas. W. Lee, Pro.; 3d, J. L. Whittier, Pro.; 4th, Dr. J. C. Gray, Pro.; 10th, Gen. Philip S. Post, Rep.; 13th, Maj. A. J. Connolly, Rep.; 15th, W. L. Lindsay, Dem.; J. G. Cannon, Rep. (ren.): 16th, Chas. Churchill, Rep.; 17th, Robert McWilliams, Rep.; 20th, W. H. Hartzell, Dem. Indiana-7th, A. C. Harris, Rep.

Iowa-1st, ex-Gov. John H. Gear, Rep. 10th, A. J. Holmes, Rep. (ren.) Kansas-1st, Geo. Beixer, Dem.; 5th, Jos. G Lowe, Dem. Kentucky-10th, W. P. Taulbee, Dem. (ren.)

11th, Frank Finley, Rep. Maryland-1st, Chas. H. Gibson, Dem. (ren. Michigan-1st, Calvin A. Frisbie, Pro.; 3d. Patrick Hankerd, Dem. Gr.; 5th, G. W. Mc-

Minnesota-5th, John Lovely, Rep. 5th, C. L. Anderson, Dem.; 7th, Charles Z. Hooker, Dem.

Missouri-8th, John J. O'Neill, Dem. (ren.) New Jersey-2d, Leonard Brown, Pro.; 4th W. H. Morrow, Pro. New York-15th, E. B. Wheeler, Pro.

North Carolina-2d, F. M. Simmons, Dem. Ohio-3d, Capt. E. S. Williams, Rep.; 13th, ham, Rep.

Pennsylvania-7th, Daniel Ermentrout, Dem. Shepherd, Dem.; 25th, Jas. T. Moffitt, Rep. Texas-3d, C. B. Killgore, Dem.; 6th, Joseph Abbott, Dem.

Virginia-1st, T. H. B. Brown, Rep.: 2d, Geo. E. Bowden, Rep.; 3d, Geo. D. Wise, Dem. (ren.); 4th, W. E. Gaines, Rep.; 9th, Henry Bowen, Rep.; 10th, Jacob Yost, Rep. West Virginia-3d, C. P. Snyder, Dem. (ren.)

Wisconsin-6th, C. B. Clark, Rep.

CAMPAIGN PICKET SHOTS. S. M. Stockslager, Assistant Commissioner of the General Land Office, has issued an address to the Democratic voters of the Third Indiana eight Anarchists, threatening them with death | Congressional District withdrawing from the in the event that punishment is meted out to | contest for a seat in Congress from that district the convicts. S. G. Randall, one of the jurors, this Fall. He recites at length a history of the dissensions within his district, and says the The workingmen have revolted. You have voted probable result of having two Democratice can-

Anti-Monopolists and Trades Unionists from a Frank S. Osberne, foreman of the jury, says half dozen States met at Indianapolis last he has received three or four letters in which | week and organized "The Industrial Party." he and other members of the jury are informed | They also adopted a platform of principles. In that in case their verdict is carried out they | the discussions, the trial and sentence of the Chicago Anarchists were animadverted upon,

any predictions are indulged in. Seven Republicans hold over in the Senate, but in our lower House the Members are elected annually, and consequently I cannot say which party will

petition in the Common Pleas Court by Edward the Democratic candidate for Secretary of State. and has been brought to great shame, dishonor, has filed an answer in which he denies the take some definite action.

charges in toto, and asks for an immediate trial

of the case. In the 10th Kentucky District Congressional Convention resolutions were enthusiastically adopted denouncing civil service reform as a humbug and calling on the President to "turn the rascals out."

Judge Woodward having positively declined to accept the Democratic nomination for Congress in the 12th Pennsylvania District, another effort is being made to get Mr. Powderly to run. C. Tyson Butcher is an independent candi-

date for Congress in the Seventh District of Virginia, announcing as his platform opposition to Cleveland's Administration. The opposing candidates of the Republican and Democratic parties in Lane County, Kan., for County Superintendent of Schools, are

At a meeting of the Democratic Congressional Committee of the Ninth Missouri District Saturday night Ed. Butler, the great political boss of St. Louis, had a fight with Tom reau, for Superintendent of Public Instruction. Fitzpatrick, a member of the committee, and was so seriously hurt that his life is in danger. One rib was broken and a broken end driven into his lungs. The trouble was over the renomination of John M. Glover for Congress. The St. Louis Globe-Democrat interviewed

Republican and the California Democratic for the submission of an amendment providing | State Convention as to their choice for Presidential candidates. Logan is the choice of the Illinois Republicans, Blaine of the Missourians, When the Chaplain of the Texas State Convention opened it with prayer a few days ago, he was greeted with calls of "Louder!" The "boys," not being used to prayers, thought he

CHARLESTON.

Charleston is a city of which visitors almost invariably form a favorable opinion. It has its Battery-a pretty, sea-walled park where the two rivers between which the town lies come together. Some of its buildings still bear the scars of hard knocks suffered in the bombardment of the town in civil-war times. The busi-Waters, of San Bernardino, for the three va- ness part of the city has the appearance of being a little too big for the business done, and there is a comfortable abundance of mands the restoration of the wool tariff of elbow room. The street cars that jingle leis- our left, the necessity of immediate change of po-1867; favors the passage of the wine bills in- urely through the level streets are drawn by troduced in Congress; approves of labor co- the roundest and sleekest horses seen anywhere time for this movement. in street-car service. In the residence part of the town there are almost no continuous rows Chinese now in the United States; expresses of dwellings. Each house stands by itself, and sympathy with the Irish people in their efforts | there is sufficient room between houses, even in the more crowded parts of the town, for side verandas, two storied and vine covered. The saw every one of them advance, firing, at almost a purposes, while granting the right of the State | harbor in front of the town is broad, and there | double-quick, to what seemed certain death. to assume control of the waters under laws to is nothing to shut off the view of the ocean. The water is shallow, and gets a faintly yellowish tint from the beach sand that has been The State Convention at Indianapolis by the jetties. Steamshipmen are of the opinadopted a platform condemning unfair compeharbor washed out to the depth it had in blocklabor difficulties to arbitration; the reduction the harbor Sullivan's Island beach has been built up within the past few years with cottages till it looks almost like another city. Historic is said to be as near impregnable to shot as any fortification in the world.

The city is on a peninsula formed by the confluence of the rivers Ashley and Cooper, the former of which flows on the west, the latter on the east side of the town. For several miles above their place of meeting the two rivers run nearly parallel, widening as they approach the sea, thus gradually narrowing the peninsula on which the city stands. The city is built on low, level ground, and at first, to a person approaching by water, seems to rise out of the of the harbor is two miles, the inner harbor being rather more than a mile wide.

The corporate limits of the city extend from Alabama-2d, H. A. Herbert, Dem. (ren.); arbitrary line on the north, about three miles | Five of the seven were dead and the two others above. The White Point Garden is a popular | badly injured. pleasure resort for the Charleston people. It grounds are fine private residences. The city covers a large area. Because the prevailing wind is from the south the dwelling houses have wide piazzas on their southern sides, when practicable.

The streets cross nearly at right angles. The two principal streets, King and Meeting, run north from White Point Garden, almost parallel, but converge so that they nearly intersect at the city line. The cross streets, running east and west, are generally narrow. On King street are the principal stores of the city, while on Meeting street the principal hotels are situated. Rutledge street, running north and south on the west side, is one of the finest in the city. It is broad and well paved, and, Bride, Rep.; M. H. Ford, Dem. Gr.; 8th, T. E. like almost all of the residence streets, is well Tarsney, Dem. (ren.); 9th, L. C. Mason, Dem. | shaded by orange, maple, and elm trees. The houses of the city are nearly all of brick, many of them being very handsome structures, al-Mississippi-1st, John M. Allen, Dem. (ren.); though they are rarely more than two stories high. There are many of wood, but comparatively few of stone. There is a pleasing want

of uniformity in the buildings. There are few public squares in the city, such as there are being small. The largest besides White Point Garden are Marion Square and the Colonial Common and Lake. The principal public buildings are the City Hall, on the Jos. Outhwaite, Dem. (ren.); 14th, C. P. Wick- | corner of Broad and Meeting streets; the Orphan House, standing in the midst of spacious grounds; the Roger Hospital, on Queen street. (ren); 12th, J. H. Swoyer, Dem.; 13th, W. F. | and the Citadel, on Marion Square. The Citadel is owned by the State. It was seized by the Federal Government in the war, but restored afterward. It is now used as a State military academy. Although the oldest religious organization is that of St. Peter's Church, the oldest church building in the city was St. Michael's, erected in 1752. Its chime of bells was brought from England before the Revolution. At the time of that war it was sent back to England for safety, and it took a third and, so far, final sea voyage when that war came to an end. The church, which was destroyed by the earthquake, stood on Meeting street below Broad. Its interior had not been altered since it was built. It was lighted by small windows, had square, high-backed pews, and presented a very quaint appearance. Adjoining St. Peter's Church is a graveyard, where lie Calhoun, Pinckney, Gadsden, and

The business part of the town centers at the crossing of King and Hasell streets. The shipping interest, however, is to be found on the east side, where at well-built wharves and piers many vessels are constantly to be found. About a mile and a half from White Point Garden, on the east side, is the depot of the Northeastern and the South Carolina Railroads. To the north of that point, on both sides of the drained and filled up to meet the demands of an increasing population. The city, although low, is well drained, and has an abundant sup-

ply of water. The approach to the city from the sea is defended by four forts-Fort Moultrie on the right, on Sullivan Island; Fort Sumter to the left, on a shoal, and Castle Pinckney and Fort Ripley almost in front of the city. Charleston is said to be the only city on the Atlantic Coast from which a direct view of the ocean can be obtained, the water view of all other cities being confined to their harbors.

Charleston is the seat of a Bishop of both the Protestant Episcopal and the Roman Catholic Churches. The city has a population of about 50,000.

Charleston and the Grand Army.

About 40 members of Brooklyn Grand Army Posts met Sunday night in the Memorial Committee rooms in the basement of the Brooklyn City Hall in response to a call issued by Gen I. S. Catlin, Mark D. Wilbur, Thomas D. Mosscrop, James W. Kay and Thomas Bell. The ton and restoring confidence in its inhabitants." has resided in Columbus for a number of years | sanction and assistance of the municipal auand is well and favorably known, being en- thorities of Brooklyn. The meeting adjourned gaged in the jewelry business. Mr. McBride to the following evening, expecting then to

GEN. BERDAN,

And His Famous Sharpshooters at Gettysburg.

From the speech of Gen. Berdan to the veterans at the Weirs (N. H.) Reunion, we take the following in regard to the opening of the fight on July 2:

About 9 o'clock I discovered, very indistinctly, some movements of the enemy through the wood in front of us. I rode forward to get a better view, but the shots from the enemy in the wood brought me to a halt. I went far enough, however, to see that the enemy was in large force and in motion. This I reported, though I was unable to say posi-tively in which direction they were moving. This point has been made clear, however, by Gen. Hood, who states in his report that by means of his "reliable Texan scouts" they had ascertained that our left and rear were entirely exposed, and that they had started out to make a flank movement and attack us to the left and rear, near the Round Top, but fearing that they were observed (doubtless having seen me mounted and presum-ing that I saw them) they halted.

Then, as he states, Gens. Lee and Longstreet prominent men at the Illinois and the Missouri

made a reconnoissance to see if they could not find a route where they would be less liable to be observed in making their flanking movement, and they decided to countermarch and pass under cover of the wook immediately in our front, not more than 1.500 yards from our line. (Comrades, you see that I have acquired the very bad habit since we last met of taking a glass now and then; but you observe that I place it above my nose in place of un-

der my nose. I have not got that habit yet.)

In consequence of these movements of the enemy and the knowledge that our left was badly exposed, I went about 11 o'clock to find Gen. Sickles, whom I met near the Peach Orchard, and proposed a reconnoissance, which he immediately approved saying that he would send supports. We first struck off to the left, to make sure that the enemy had not gotten to our left or rear, and this consumed ar hour or more, Having ascertained that they had not passed the prolongation of our line, I determined to sweep the strip of wood in front of our lines, already referred to, to see what was going

I advanced with my men deployed, and when we reached a point exactly opposite our extreme left we came upon the enemy in full force marching down on low ground under cover of the wood With one glance at the position of our left and at the Round Top, I saw that it would be impossible for us to change our lines or protect Round Top in the time it would take the enemy to march there. Fortunately I determined not to retire, and dispatched an officer to Gen. Sickles, warning him of the movement of the enemy in great force toward sition of the troops, in order to protect our left and rear, and declaring my intention to attack to gain

As the enemy was in such overwhelming force compared to my little band-doubtless 20 to 1feared that the attack would not be violent enough to throw them into confusion if I simply ordered my men to advance. I therefore rode in front of my command and ordered them to follow me. Never was I so proud of my men as I was when I I cannot better express to you the general feeling of my command or that occasion, than by referring to the words of the gallant Capt. Nash, who, turned to me as I passed him, and said, "Good-by, Colo

In less than 15 minutes half of my gallant command were dead or wounded, but we had given the tition of convict with free labor; favoring a natural currents would be restored, and the into such confusion as to force them to retire and reorganize, which must have taken fully one hour. ade-running days. On the northeast side of the harbor Sullivan's Island beach has been tack and opened fire about 3 e'clock. In place, however, of having our left exposed, as they would have found it if our attack had not been made, Fort Sumter looks not at all as it does in the war pictures of a quarter of a century ago. It has been banked with sand till the walls are hidden, and, though it doesn't look formidable, it should and could have been, the commanding General would not have had occasion afterwards. they had to meet the gallant Third Corps, ready to to refer to its position in the terms he did. History will prove to the world that Gen, Sickles, in place of deserving censure, is entitled to all praise for his zeal, bravery and good generalship during the en-

Fatal Mine Explosion.

Near Scranton, Pa., last Wednesday, a terrible accident occurred at the Fairlawn colliery. Seven men entered the mine, and as the fans were running, no danger was apprehended from gas. Shortly after they had reached the sea. It stands at the head of a landlocked har- interior of the mine a frightful explosion ocbor, about seven miles northwest from the curred. The alarm was given, and a party of opening into the Atlantic. The average width | rescuers soon reached the spot. The mine was entered, and the worst soon became known. The explosion had occurred in the lower or third vein, about 1,200 feet from the mouth of the Battery, or White Point Garden, at the ex- | the slope. The rescuers soon found the victims, treme southern point of the peninsula, to an | and they were speedily conveyed to the surface.

Not less than 3,000 people surrounded the is laid out with walks and trees, and, as it is mine, and the cries and lamentations of the the highest ground in the city, affords the best | wives and children of those who were either in view to be had of the harbor. Around the the mine or supposed to be there were almost beyond description. One by one the injured and dead men were conveyed to the surfaction stretchers, and as the families and friends of the victims rushed forward to learn the worst the scene was heartrending. Those who have never witnessed such a scene at the mouth of a coal mine can form no adequate conception of the intensity of the excitement. Physicians and priests were present to perform their offices, but in this case unhappily there was more work for the undertakers than for the physicians.

The Southern Way.

At Mobile, Ala., Benjamin R. Popham, a railroad conductor, and William F. McDonald, contractor on the Government building, met Henry C. Roberts on the street, when shooting was begun. Roberts hit Popham in the knee, and the latter fired twice, hitting Roberts in the neck and head. He dropped dead. It was a domestic misunderstanding, and all three men were prepared.

The Appetite

May be increased, the Digestive organs strengthened, and the bowels regulated. by taking Ayer's Pills. These Pills are purely vegetable in their composition. They contain neither calomel nor any other dangerous drug, and may be taken with perfect safety by persons of all ages.

I was a great sufferer from Dyspepsia and Constipation. I had no appetite, and was constantly afflicted with Headache and Dizziness. I consulted our family doctor, who prescribed for me, at various times, without affording more than temporary relief. I finally commenced taking Ayer's Pills. In a short time my digestion and appetite

IMPROVED my bowels were regulated, and, by the time I finished two boxes of these Pills my tendency to headaches had disappeared, and I became strong and well .-Darius M. Logan, Wilmington, Del.

I was troubled, for over a year, with Loss of Appetite, and General Debility. I commenced taking Ayer's Pills, and, before finishing half a box of this medicine, my appetite and strength were restored. - C. O. Clark, Danbury, Conn.

Aver's Pills are the best medicine known to me for regulating the bowels, and for all diseases caused by a disordered Stomach and Liver. I suffered for over three years with Headache, Indigestion, and Constipation. I had no appetite, and was weak and nervous most of the time. BY USING

three boxes of Ayer's Pills, and at the same time dieting myself, I was completely cured. My digestive organs are now in good order, and I am in perfect health. - P. Lockwood, Topeka, Kans.

Ayer's Pills have benefited me wonderfully. For months I suffered from Indigestion and Headache, was restless at night, and had a bad taste in my mouth every morning. After taking one box of Ayer's Pills, all these troubles disappeared, my food digested well, and my sleep was refreshing.—Henry C. Hemmenway, Rockport, Mass.

I was cured of the Piles by the use of Ayer's Pills. They not only relieved me of that painful disorder, but give me increased vigor, and restored my health. — John Lazarus, St. John, N. B. †† Ayer's Pills,

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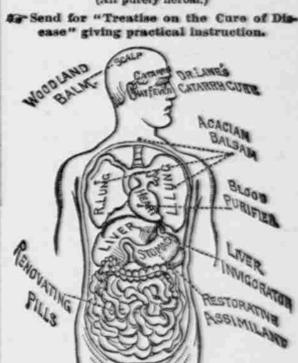
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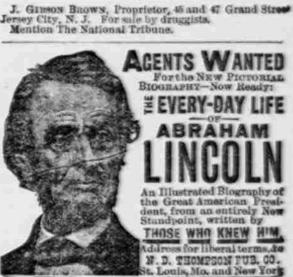


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